



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

uation has been robbed of all of its dangers and that so far as the ship *J. W. Taylor* is concerned, and any others of a similar nature from plague infected ports, no danger to the public health need be apprehended. It affords me great pleasure to be able to make this statement and to bear testimony to the courtesy which I have received at the hands of Dr. Doty and his assistants.

Respectfully,

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Statement of smallpox in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 27, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my letter of the 11th instant no additional cases of smallpox have been discovered. The 2 houses which were in quarantine have been released. No patients have been discharged. There are, therefore, 5 cases of smallpox, all confined in the hospital.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 29, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 2 patients were to-day discharged from the smallpox hospital. No new cases having been reported, there are, therefore, 3 cases of smallpox in this District, all confined to said hospital.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

Smallpox in the Forty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteers, Angel Island, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., November 23, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the Forty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteers, colored, at the detention camp on the 18th instant on account of smallpox.

It appears that this regiment was in camp at Fort Thomas, Ky., for some time previous to coming to the Presidio, where, evidently, the disease was contracted. On November 18, 3 cases were sent to the general hospital by the regimental surgeons as having "German measles." Fortunately, these cases were detected on their arrival at the hospital and immediately isolated. The regiment was then ordered in quarantine at the detention camp, and held to await further developments. At the request of the chief surgeon, Colonel Forwood, and the medical inspector, Dr. Owen, I have visited the camp and examined the cases in which there was a difference of opinion as to the nature of the malady.

I found 3 well marked cases of smallpox.

The regiment has been revaccinated. The infection is probably due to a case of mild smallpox at Fort Thomas which had not been detected. This case has now fully recovered.

To-day the regimental surgeon reports 6 additional cases, making 12 in all which have appeared so far.

The regiment will be detained and vaccinated and revaccinated until thoroughly immunized.

Respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.